The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3531 THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hoppius, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [887

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192

Insurances.

THE
STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
 (*a*)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
 (*b*)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
 (*c*)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
 (*d*)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [415

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [869

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1893, DECLARED at Monday's Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, will be PAYABLE at the Premises of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd August, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [934

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of (£1) ONE POUND STERLING per Share of $125, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, at the Offices of the CORPORATION, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893. [924

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,
R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1893.

OUR

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE SALE

is now proceeding.

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

J. P. COTTAM,
Managing Partner.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [928

EDISON'S LATEST IMPROVED LOUD-SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.E. SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., AND SUITE.

PROFESSOR SERS, having decided to remain a few days longer in Hongkong, is prepared to receive orders for private entertainments at any resident's house, and will also show daily in a private room at the Victoria Hotel.

Come and hear what is justly called the "WONDER OF THE 19TH CENTURY," which reproduces the best Songs and Music of the most famous Celebrities of the World.

Prices strictly moderate.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1893. [912

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS will be Shot for on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant.—Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Time, 3 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [51

THE STEAMSHIP "OORYIA."

TAKE notice that I have received an authority, dated the 20th June, 1893, from the Board of Trade, London, authorising me to change the name of the Steamship "OORYIA," and that from this date the said Steamship will be called and known by the name of "KWONG HOI."

The Steamer leaves HONGKONG (Jardine's Wharf, West Point) for CANTON on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 P.M.; and leaves CANTON for HONGKONG on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P.M. The steamer has always Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

TSEUNG SZ KAI.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1893. [903

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [493

J. W. KEW & CO.'S
STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1893. [684

Intimations.

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108

W. BREWER.

NEW STOCK ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New Stock Ladies' Shoes.
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets, &c.
Hand-painted Photo Frames.
Photo Albums.
Photo Screens.
New French Novels.

BOOKS OF TRAVELS.
New Music, 5 pieces for $1.
Badminton, Shooting, Cricket, Fishing, Tennis, Coursing and Falconry, Hunting and Driving.
Billiards by Cook.
Essays on Naval Defence.
Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [659

SHOOTING SEASON 1893!

FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.
MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS' "LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES:—
METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN.
CARTRIDGES LOADED with (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.
PIGOU, WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.
WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS AND BAGS, GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [1071

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
736 *PROPRIETOR.*

W. POWELL & CO.

OUR

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCES

MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893 [6

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY.

PRICE $2.50,

DOLLARS AND STERLING

EXCHANGE TABLES,

AT DIFFERENT RATES

FROM 2/- TO 3/-

ASCENDING BY ONE SIXTEENTH OF A PENNY.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1893. [7

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Under Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Offices.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.
(For Sundry Accounts.)
at the AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, on SATURDAY, August 26th, 1893,
AT 2.30 P.M.
Comprising:—
CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE (Nine Pieces). LEATHER COVERED EASY and other CHAIRS, TAPESTRY COVERED CHAIRS, DINING and BED-ROOM SUITES, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE, SIDEBOARDS and OVER-MANTELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINNER WAGGONS, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICES, COOKING STOVES, CURTAINS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON & BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, COMMODES, SOOCHOW BATHS, &c., &c.
On view on Friday and Saturday A.M.
A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuators.

Offices, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [938

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1893,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' DRAPERY.
Comprising:—
DRESS MATERIALS in SERGE, CASHMERE, MERINO, NUNS' VEILING, &c., ZEPHYRS, INDIAN & MADRAS MUSLINS, COSTUMES, EMBROIDERED ROBES, EMBROIDERY, COLOURED DRESS LACES, BLOUSES, JAPANESE CREPE FLANNEL, JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED and BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

Also,
A QUANTITY OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.
Comprising:—
SUIT LENGTHS in CASHMERE and other MATERIALS, COATINGS, STRIPED FLANNELS, SINGLETS, SOCKS, WHITE SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, &c.
ALSO,
TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, COUNTERPANES, TABLE COVERS, BRUSSELS RUGS, &c., &c.
AND
ONE AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with CUE STAND and CUES, &c.
The above will be on view on Friday, the 25th instant.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [937

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY, August 28th, 1893,
AT 2.30 P.M.,
at "BURNBRAE" GLENEALY ROAD.
The whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising:—
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.
MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, CONSOLE GLASS, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS.
GASALIERS and GAS BRACKETS.
CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.
CHEFFONIER, GLASS BOOK-CASES and BOOKS.
CRETONNE COVERED SUITES.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED-WARE.
LEATHER COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE.
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
DOUBLE WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, DRESSING TABLES and MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND.
ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD.
ONE FULL-SIZE SIX-POCKET BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.
ONE COOKING STOVE.
SUNDRY PLANTS in POTS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [935

NOTICE.

WANTED $5,000 on MORTGAGE of HOUSE and FREEHOLD PROPERTY in Out-port. For particulars, apply with terms to
"X,"
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [941

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Steamship "TROCAS."
Steamship "SPONDILUS."
Steamship "ELAX."
Steamship "VOLUTE."
Steamship "MUREX."
Steamship "TURBO."
Steamship "CONCH."
Steamship "CLAM."
Steamship "BULLMOUTH."

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON,
Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to NEW YORK.

THE Next Sailing will be the Steamship "ELAX,"
via SINGAPORE, on or about 1st October.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [845

N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable cargo, owing to an improved method of ventilation. Copies of reports on out-turn of cargoes may be had on application to the Agents.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
Captain J. C. Williamson, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 24th instant, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893. [581

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Cuming, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1893. [786

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 100 A. I. Hawaiian Bark
"FOOHNG SUEY,"
Mahony, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1893. [870

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"FREEMAN,"
Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1893. [871

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HANKOW,"
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [909

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. 1798

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers:

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At 90, Concession, Kobe, on the 24th instant, the wife of GEORGE GRIMBLE, of a son.—By telegram.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JULES VERNE'S real name is Olchewitz.

AN inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. H. M. Skene will be held to-morrow.

SARAH BERNHARDT owns to having received, during the last 26 years, £260,640 for her exertions on the stage.

WE hold over some very strong remarks on the *Daily Press* and a matter that has been the talk of the town to-day.

THE Westinghouse brake has brought to its fortunate inventor no less than £4,000,000.

AN inquest was held this afternoon upon the body of a Chinaman who was found with his throat cut in an empty house in Chinatown on Tuesday last. Medical evidence showed that the wounds looked to be rather suicidal than homicidal.

THE London *Financial Times* has invented a new name for the swindling syndicates which infest the British metropolis, pretending to operate in stocks and appropriating to their own uses whatever money may be sent them by confiding "investors." It calls them "Swindlicates," and is doing its best to expose them.

THE owners of the *Tetartos* will apply to the Chief Justice to-morrow for (1) judgment in accordance with the finding of the jury in last Friday's case; (2) an order for the release of the *Tetartos*; (3) costs of the whole proceedings from the time of arrest. As a matter of fact, she was released by order of the Governor last Saturday.

MR. JAMES BERRY, who resigned his position as hangman in England to go on the lecture platform as an opponent of capital punishment, has now 'chucked up' the stump orator racket and wants to be reinstated as finisher of the law. But somehow the Home Secretary seems 'full up' of Berry, and that worthy person will have to make a living outside the strangling business.

THE *Amigo* is being moved steadily shorewards into shallower water, and is now within 500 yards of Yau-ma-ti beach, with her deck out of water from the bows to the middle, and her stern in about 35 feet of water, *i.e.* a little below the surface. In a day or two, at the most, she will probably be high enough out to be pumped dry and floated. She is covered with barnacles, and smells worse than a Limburger cheese factory.

THE death of Jay Gould, remarks the *Philadelphia Record*, seems to have opened the eyes of the New York tax-gatherers. The assessment on his taxable personal estates has been raised from $500,000 to $10,000,000. While Mr. Gould was alive he could "swear off" his taxable estate, after the manner of rich New Yorkers; but necessary post-mortem disclosures of his wealth have made further swearing off impracticable.

THERE are said to be four thousand possible ways of spelling the name of the immortal Swan of Avon. Here are a few which actually appear in old documents: Shakspere, Shaxpere, Shakspire, Shaxspere. Schakspr, Shakespere, Shakspeare, Schakespeyr, Shaxespeare, Shagspere, Shaxpur, Shaxsper, Shaksper, Shackspeare, Saxpere, Shakespire, Shakespeire, Shackespeare, Shakaspear, Shaxper, Shakspear, Shaxpeare, Shakspeere, Shaxbure, Shackspeyr, Shakespear, Schakesper, etc.

THE custom of Chinese wearing pig-tails, we read in *Harrison's Magazine*, is not so very ancient. It dates from 1.627, when the Manchus, who then commenced their conquest of the celestial empire, enforced this fashion of doing the hair as a sign of degradation. The average queue is three feet long. There are 200,000,000 adult Chinamen, so that their united pigtails measure 113,636 miles, a sufficient quantity to go four and a half times round the earth, and with enough over to hang all the murderers in the world for the next fifty years, using a couple of yards of material for each operation.

PATTI, we observe, has once more returned to Craigy-Nos, but before she left London a party was given at Mr. Alfred Rothschild's, where the singer had a great triumph. At supper the *diva* sat on one side of the Prince of Wales, surrounded by the Duke of York, the Duchess of Teck, and others of the 'upper ten.' Patti was almost moved to tears when the Prince of Wales in maudlin terms proposed her health. An admirer of Adelina's says that she has a memory without an equal, since it forgets the weak points of her friends and brings out only the good ones. That was hardly the case in her domestic relations with the late lamented and long suffering Marquis de Caux.

TIMES must be horribly bad in Australia just now. We read that about 120 officers—clerks, surveyors, draftsmen, &c.,—have just been retrenched from the New South Wales Works Department, and turned out to prospect hopelessly in the shockingly over-crowded labour-market. Most of these unfortunate officials have been, up to now, earning from £130 to £170 a-year, which means simply that they have been "paying their way," and, in the luckier instances, escaping debt. Fifty compositors have been discharged from the N. S. W. Government Printing Office, and 27 have notice to go from the *Echo*—all to join the hundreds already out of work. And so it goes on all round.

FRANCE has a good claim to possessing the most ancient port in the world. The earliest date assigned for the foundation of Marseilles is from B. C. 1,200 to 1,000, when, it is alleged, certain Phœnician settlers established trading stations in that locality; and this theory—that the city owes its origin to the Phœnicians—has been strengthened by certain archæological traces which were brought to light during the opening up of a street in 1863. Classical tradition, however, but with less supporting evidence, ascribes the foundation of "Massilia" to a colony of Phœnicians, who emigrated with their families from Asia Minor to escape the tyranny of Cyrus (B. C 600), and of whom mention is made by Herodotus and Horace. To whatever founders the city may look for its origin, its rapid development is a matter upon which there lies no shadow of doubt. It soon acquired sufficient force to enable it to contend with and conquer Carthage in a sea fight, and it was looked upon at an early date as an important factor among the Mediterranean naval powers.

AN Egyptian Princess in her recently published "Recollections" has a good word to say about our old friend the Ex-Khedive as to how amicably he got along with the inmates of his harem. She remarks:—Ismail appears to have been one of the few men who have succeeded in living in amity with a number of wives under the same roof. The Khedive, to do him justice, was anxious to raise the position of women. He founded schools for girls; he endeavoured to promote education in his own harem, and gave much greater liberty and means both of recreation and instruction to its inmates than any sovereign had done before him. Ismail Pasha had four wives, the full proportion allowed by the Koran. To the first and second he was married when quite young, and to the third after his accession. These three ladies lived with him in the same palace. They, of course, had separate suites of apartments, but they lived in perfect amity, as I had full opportunity of knowing later. I once said what a wonderful thing it was for three wives to live together like affectionate sisters but I was answered immediately: "That is because his Highness never shows any preference for one more than the others; if one is favoured to-day the others have their turn to-morrow." I thought him a wonderful man to keep the balance so even.

PROFESSOR SERS, the exponent of Edison's wonderful phonograph, is now recovered from his recent serious attack of fever, we are glad to learn, sufficiently to resume his most interesting *séances*, and fulfil the numerous engagements which he was compelled to temporarily cancel. This afternoon he went up to "Craigieburn" to give a private exhibition by request of his Excellency the Governor. On Saturday M. Sers is engaged to hold a special *levée* at the Mount Austin Hotel, under the same distinguished patronage. The Professor's stay in Hongkong promises to be fully as successful as the wonders of his instrument and the excellence of his exhibition with it undoubtedly deserve.

AN article in the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique* gives, as the result of careful inquiry, the average height of different nations. The following are some of the conclusions arrived at:—The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the high average of 5ft. 9·14in. Next on the list come the males of all classes of the United States, and a minute fraction behind these come the English of all classes. Hence we may conclude that, taken right through, the English and American races are approximately of the same height. Most European nations average for the adult male, 5ft. 6in.; but the Austrians, Spaniards, and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.

AT the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. Wodehouse, a Chinaman was charged with administering a stupefying drug to his second wife. According to the evidence adduced it appears that he was about to leave this colony for his native place and she refused to accompany him, whereupon he gave her the drug and conveyed her aboard a steamer where she was found in an unconscious state and taken to the Civil Hospital, where she still remains in a very critical condition. A packet containing half an ounce of a white powder was found upon her husband when he was arrested. This has been analysed by Mr. Crow, the Government analyst, who certified that the powder was a crude neurotic or narcotic poison containing an alkaloid. The case was remanded until Wednesday.

THERE are still so many navigable canals in England, says a writer in *Cassell's Magazine*, that you could voyage from the Regent's Canal end to Liverpool by barge. Railways, of course, soon rushed past the slow moving canals in public favor; but there are still more than 3,800 miles of canals open in the United Kingdom, while 120 miles have been turned into railroads. The longest canal tunnel is on the Thames and Severn, and is called the Sapperton tunnel. Its length is 3,808 yards. No horses tug the boats through, but men—like birds for once—rest on wings, that is, projecting bits of wood, and "leg" the barges along, or push them with poles. The Lappal tunnel, on the Birmingham Canal, is almost as long, extending for 3,795 yards; and it has also the reputation of being the narrowest—only 7 feet 9 inches in width. The Blisworth, on the Grand Junction, is 3,056 yards long, and here steam tugs are used to haul the barges through.

THE King of Portugal has the most valuable crown of all monarchs, the jewels of which are said to be valued at $6,500,000. One of the costliest crowns in Europe is that worn by the CZAR of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The coronet of the Empress contains the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band. The crown of Great Britain is valued at $1,500,000, and contains one large ruby, one large sapphire, sixteen others, eight emeralds, four smaller rubies, 1,360 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, four drop-shaped pearls and 269 other pearls. In official dress his Highness of Johore wears—including his crown—$10,000,000 worth of diamonds. His collar, epaulettes, belt, cuffs and orders blaze with diamonds. On his wrists are heavy gold bracelets, and his fingers are cramped with almost priceless rings. The handle and scabbard of his sword are a solid mass of precious stones. The most expensive royal regalia in the world are those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds arranged in five rows, some as large as walnuts, and top and bottom rows of emeralds of equal size relieve the lustre of the diamonds.

IT is with feelings of extreme weariness, somewhat alleviated by the satisfaction of knowing what the Colony has gained, that we have to chronicle yet another performance of the now nauseatingly played-out "vanishing act." This time it is Senhor Antonio Jose de Vasconcellos Soares, *alias* Sore-eyes, who has skipped either to Macao or to Shanghai—we do not know exactly which, but as long as he stays away it is immaterial whether he is in heaven or elsewhere. He was convicted recently of being connected with the "Loteria Economica," a paltry one-cent-a-time gamble got up among the Portuguese community in Hongkong, and was fined as reported at the time. He borrowed from his friends and compatriots what little money they had—there never was much among the whole crowd—and got goods on the fine old principle of "It may be for years and it may be for ever." His connection with Mr. Tejada, the Peruvian nobleman who came all the way to Hongkong for the purpose of palming off bad dollars on the *Telegraph* newsboys, and then got himself into gaol for something or other, is curious. The dusky Southerner was reputed (on his own statements, at any rate) to have unbounded wealth at home, but he was undoubtedly under a cloud here; so Mr. Soares took him in and did for him. Of such is the kingdom of—Hongkong.

SAYS a correspondent of the Washington *Star*:—I notice an item in the press stating that the *City of Peking*, in a recent trip, sailed 1,240 miles without meeting a single sail, and this fact is cited as showing the loneliness of the Pacific Ocean. In the summer of 1850, I left San Francisco on a sailing vessel (formerly from Baltimore) for Panama, distant 4,000 miles, and on the entire route, which lasted forty-three days, we never saw a sail. Loneliness is no word for it especially when we lay becalmed in the tropics, with our vessel floating as helplessly about as a chip on a millpond, the ground swells keeping up the monotonous roll of the vessel from side to side all day and night and day after day, each roll being accompanied by a flap of the sails and a creaking of the rigging that might have passed for the flap of the wings and the wail of lost spirits. When we read about Noah and his ark we are apt to think that he might have had rather a lonely time, but then he was out only forty days, and besides, with all the animals etc., on board, he had plenty to occupy his time and attention, and if he wanted amusement to while away the time he had only to start a sparring match between his monkeys and parrots. True, there is no report of any such proceedings on his part, but that is doubtless because there was no modern newspaper reporter on board. I tell you, a man can't realise what loneliness or comfort is until he has made some such trip, and if he wants to complete his education in that line he should preface it with a tramp of 3,000 miles over the mountains and across the deserts amid wolves and wild Indians, as thousands of "forty-niners" did.

AN inquiry was held by the Magistrate to-day as to the fire at 32 Queen's Road, West Point, and the premises were released.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. to-day, and left again at 5 p.m. for this port, *via* Shanghai.

IT has been remarked that, although the Bible does not promise it, there can be no doubt that the Lord will forgive a man all the lies he tells when he is in love.

IN the Supreme Court to-day, at a meeting of creditors of Mr. G. R. Stevens, the debtor's proposal of a very small—in fact, quite a nominal dividend was accepted *nem. con.*

His Lordship—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?

Convicted Bank Director—Yes, Your Honour. I have one simple request to make: In sentencing me, please don't say that I was convicted by a jury of my peers.

THE played-out slogger John L. Sullivan is in his native Boston and is disposed to take a pessimistic view of the pugilistic future. John maintains that after the Corbett-Mitchell fight the prize-ring will go to the dogs. We fancy it has been thereabouts for a long time past.

AT the Magistracy to-day a cowkeeper named Wong Shing, of 16 Kennedy Street, Wanchai, was charged with not having reported the death of one of his cows to the Police, and although Mr. Rennie, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, was desirous that the case should be pushed, the defendant was dismissed.

OUR Sydney contemporary the *Bulletin* states that it has received a private and confidential circular of a new reveral per sheet, establishment in Sydney, the object whereof is "to meet a long-felt want which has existed amongst gentlemen requiring temporary loans for a few days or a few months." "A long-felt want" is excruciatingly funny.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Polka	"Ma Mie Rosette"	Ivan Caryll.
Quadrille	"Les Cloches de Corneville"	Metra.
Valse	"Princess May"	Waldteufel.
Schottische	"Elsie"	Newton.
Lancers	"La Cigale"	Coote.
Valse	"La Serenata"	Jaxone.
Quadrille	"Paul Jones"	Coote.
Valse	"Beauty's Daughters"	Bucalossi.

AN American contemporary, the *Leavenworth Standard*, makes the following remarks on "The Evening Newspaper," which point out some truths that should not be lost sight of by Hongkong readers:—Times have changed mightily the last decade in the newspaper world. It is the evening paper now that is the home paper; the morning papers are mostly for the small outside towns that cannot be reached on the day of publication by the evening newspapers. The morning paper is glanced over hurriedly at breakfast; the busy man, the labouring man, the housewife and the matron have no time for the morning paper, nor have the children in their teens who must get ready for school. When the day's work is done, when household duties are completed, the school day finished, the evening newspaper is eagerly sought and thoroughly read, for with the rapid news service of the present day three-quarters of the day's news are published in the evening newspaper, and that dished up in the morning journals is merely an elaborated report of what has appeared previously in the smaller, but newsier, evening sheet, coupled with what few things have happened during the night. In this State, which used to boast of more than a dozen morning newspapers, the list has dwindled to four. Evening newspapers have supplanted the other eight or ten, and this has been the record in other States.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMMISSION.

The Hongkong Hotel is one of the most important institutions of this colony, and consequently its affairs and general management are regarded as matters of public interest. For a great many years this, the most popular of our local institutions, has been a sad disappointment both to its proprietors and to the public. It has not proved a paying investment. So far as situation and accommodation are concerned, the Hongkong Hotel stands far ahead of all rivals in Eastern Asia; but its internal arrangements have always been open to hostile criticism. And doubtless this long-standing defect was the chief reason why a semi-private meeting of shareholders was held on the 8th of April last to appoint a Committee to enquire into the working of the Company. Complaints had been generally prevalent as to there being something out of gear in the Hotel's affairs, and that as what ought to be a first-class paying investment was, in sporting parlance, a 'dead bird,' people who had money in the concern naturally wished to get to the bottom of the trouble. And an agitation was started by certain shareholders which led to the meeting above referred to. The meeting was not an unqualified success; there were comparatively few shareholders present, and those who were responsible for the 'gathering of the clans' didn't exactly know, or at all events couldn't exactly explain what they wanted. They thought the Hotel ought to be making more money, hinted that something was radically wrong both in the direction and management; but when directly challenged, the agitators declined to commit themselves to any definite opinion as to where the Directors were at fault, or who was responsible for the alleged shortcomings in the everyday working of the Hotel. To put the matter quite plainly, the meeting was got up by certain Chinese shareholders (out of purely philanthropic motives, of course), who had personal interests to serve and who were supported by the usual following of European satellites. After discussion a Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Hotel, composed of Messrs. Edward Osborne, Ho Tung, and W. Pasfit, who were practically given a free hand to take any steps they thought necessary or desirable to discover the alleged "leak" which had so materially discounted the earning powers of the establishment. And it is the report of these gentlemen's investigations that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has now under consideration. What qualification of any kind either one of these three gentlemen had for the task so cheerfully undertaken we cannot imagine; two of them were once clerks in the local office of the P. and O. Co.; the other is something in Jardine, Matheson & Co's. It is, of course, possible that one or more of them may have been sometime or other in a first-class hotel; but it is not possible that either one of them has the slightest acquaintance with hotel management. What can Mr. Ho Tung know of the necessities of a hotel which exists solely on European support? Absolutely nothing; and that enterprising and clever gentleman gave himself right away when, for reasons which we are now well acquainted with, he accepted the responsible post of censor over the direction of a business of which he knew absolutely nothing. It is the *Telegraph's* intention to carefully and impartially deal with this Committee's report and the affairs of the Hongkong Hotel generally, and the first of a series of opinions will appear in our next issue.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE "TETARTOS" CASE.

In view of the fact that the *Tetartos* case is by no means finished yet, but must come before the Court again on the question of costs in the suit decided by the jury on Friday last, it is distinctly unfair that the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* should so precipitately rush forward with fierce condemnations of the action taken by the Crown authorities. In fact, as the principal question to be decided now by Chief Justice Clarke is whether there was or was not a reasonable *prima facie* cause of action, and as these two self-constituted authorities have boldly asserted that there never was any reasonable justification for any such course, the rules as to "contempt of court" would seem to apply forcibly; but in this case neither the owners of the *Tetartos* nor their counsel, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., will probably take the trouble to file the customary affidavits requesting his lordship to admonish their simpering advocates; on the other hand, the Crown authorities are naturally diffident of exposing themselves to a charge of interfering with the liberty of the press out of spite or petulance at losing a case of such importance. Thus it happens that the *Daily Press* may with impunity call the Government action "exceedingly injudicious," and the jury's verdict "the only one which could possibly have been found on the facts"—and, therefore a verdict to justify costs against the Government; and may indignantly protest that the authorities "should have exercised their powers with some amount of discretion and common-sense," failing which, of course, as our contemporary implies, the section about the Government having to pay costs and damages will come in. These are a few of the comments which appear most distinctly calculated to prejudice or prejudge the case still to come before the Court; yet the Crown cannot reply in the same manner, lest at once an outcry of "spite" be raised. However, we can easily point out some of the inaccuracies of our contemporary's judicial authority. In the first place, the *Daily Press* says that "the Brazilian Government has sent agents here with the intention of commencing emigration as soon as possible, and—in pursuance of this object the *Tetartos* was chartered." It would not be necessary to point out that Mr. Benavides has absolutely no connection whatever with the Brazilian Government, nor has Mr. Lavandeira, were it not desirable that one of our morning contemporary's leading fallacies should be clearly exposed. Again, there is an attempt to contrast the *Tetartos* with "a ship surreptitiously fitted out for the Peru coolie trade of twenty years ago;" but if the *Tetartos* affair was not surreptitious, what on earth is? And where is the difference between Peru and Brazil? Our contemporary deliberately lies as to the facts of the case—"a couple of rice pans," instead of six or eight; "a ladder or two," instead of a much larger number, and so on; also as to the penalty, which is not necessarily confiscation by any means, though the morning oracle makes a great argument of the supposition that no smaller penalty could be exacted. Even had that been the only course, it could not possibly alter black into white, or fittings into anything else; yet the jury found that the ship was "not equipped," which Webster describes as "supplied with fittings," and the *Daily Press* applauds! The "analogies" quoted by Mr. Francis, of a schoolboy supplied with raw materials of equipment, and of the Volunteers supplied with unmanufactured metal and other things, might apply if the *Tetartos* had been filled up with iron ore and uncut logs, but in the actual facts nothing could be more puerile. The further argument as to the legality of taking the fittings to Macao by other vessels and putting them on the *Tetartos* there, implying that it is equally legal to put them right on board here, would if followed out to its logical sequence mean that because undisguised slavery is allowed in some places it might just as well be sanctioned here. The *China Mail* echoes the lie that "the penalty could only have been confiscation," and trots out a few fresh lies. "The Ordinance was intended to remove evils which do not now exist"—because it has removed them, until now, when it appears to be so easily evaded that the very same evils may run riot unchecked. "It was intended to check what was practically a slave trade"—and Brazil even now allows slave labour undisguised; what will be the state of affairs after the present civil war has run on a few months longer there? "The Hongkong Government," our evening contemporary continues, "is anxious to legalise the Brazil coolie trade"—under proper safeguards, which the *Tetartos* people determined to anticipate and elude.

These are but a few of the points evident on a hasty review of the situation; there are many others which need careful and deliberate study, and which will no doubt be fought out thoroughly in the Supreme Court when the application for costs comes up. Meanwhile, as our contemporaries have presumed to direct the Judge what to do, we may give him one word of advice—"Don't."

DEATH OF MR. H. M. SKENE.

Residents of the colony received a rude shock this morning when the lamentable and terribly sudden death of Mr. Hugh M. Skene became known; and especially shocking was the news to those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. Last evening the deceased gentleman was in the best of health and spirits, and after dining at the Club played a game or two of billiards, and shortly after 10 o'clock went home to his rooms over the Mercantile Bank of India. The night being sultry, Mr. Skene did not at once retire to bed, but lit his pipe and to get the full advantage of any passing breeze, went and sat on the window-sill. His rooms were on the second storey, and beyond a low rail which caps the window sills of the rooms there is no protection against such an accident as that which unhappily befel this unfortunate gentleman. How long he sat smoking is not exactly known, but the probabilities are that he dozed off to sleep, and, over-balancing, fell into the alley-way below. A thick glass shading broke the fall somewhat, but being in a slanting position Mr. Skene rolled off and fell on a rickshaw that was standing in the passage. It was through contact with the glass, and the iron frame-work of the rickshaw, that he received his worst injuries; but the chances are that had his fall not been broken by these objects he would have been spared a deal of agony, although fatal results were certain to attend so terrible a fall. Assistance was immediately obtained and for some twenty minutes after the accident the deceased retained consciousness, and his first request was that he might be taken to his room. Dr. Jordan soon arrived and it was ascertained that his injuries were of a shocking nature; both legs, one arm, and five ribs were broken, besides a hideous gash on the side of the head. Although now unconscious, Dr. Jordan recommended him to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital, but before that institution was reached Mr. Skene had breathed his last.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Portree, Isle of Skye, and was educated at the Aberdeen University. He joined the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China many years ago in London and was transferred to Hongkong in '84. He was stationed here for some years, and then went to the Singapore branch; from there he went home on leave of absence and finally resigned the service. On coming to the East again he joined the Hongkong Land Investment Company and remained there until he met with the fatal accident of last night.

Mr. Skene was an enthusiastic Highlander, a member of St. Andrew's Society and was an exceedingly popular member of the community. The deceased was only 35 years of age, and had he not been cut off so suddenly he would in all probability have soon gone home for good. The funeral took place in Happy Valley this afternoon and was largely attended.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

Tientsin, 10th August, 1893.

Outside the walls as far as the eye can see stretches an expanse of water. Where the residents were riding and walking a few weeks ago they are now sailing over the clear depths of a newly created lake. The wall stands us in good stead; but for that we should be inundated; and it is to be feared that if the present hot spell be followed by heavy rains in the hills, that the defective parts of our defence wall will be severely tried by the "watery siege." However, at present the effect is rather picturesque than fearsome. The blue, summer sky is reflected on the wide surface, the trees and *kaoliang* that surround the villages form silent avenues of sunlit foliage, and the sinking sun lights up a golden path-way and descends with such attendance of purple cloud, that one forgets the terrible misery which is surely on the track of the poor villagers looking from the top of their mud-mounds on to their ruined fields.

The French settlement has suffered severely from the rising of the river, but the inundation has now somewhat subsided and left a noisome deposit of mud. As if there was not sufficient danger to health from the inevitable results of the flood, a certain gentleman in the French settlement is making that unfortunate concession even less habitable by selling this particular moment of extreme heat to fill up his garden with river soil. Long lines of coolies, with wheel-barrows of mud, are cutting up still more the broken road, while others are ejecting from his garden a regular stream of muddy water on to the bund, which it runs across, thus forming a rivulet of several feet in width, impassable for pedestrians and a danger and nuisance to navvies. What gives this preceding peculiar interest is the fact that it is the Chairman of the French Municipal Council who thus acts. That is to say the Municipal regulations are being put aside with a cynical contempt by the individual most pledged to their observance and enforcement. Truly our republican and socialistic neighbours have a way, at times, of tyrannising over one another which even the poor conservative Briton would not tolerate.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Suddenly the report of the Herschell Committee has been published, and with equal promptness has the decision of the Indian Government in reference to it been arrived at and acted upon. From the 27th of June, 1893, the rupee is no longer a standard of value, but in our great Indian Empire, as at home, the British sovereign is to be the basis in all calculations of monetary values. The price of the rupee is fixed at one-fifteenth of a pound, and the free coinage of silver in the Indian mints is at an end.

The change that we have so long advocated has taken place and India by this step has put herself in a position to regard the further depreciation of silver, not only with unconcern, but even with satisfaction. No doubt, in fixing the value of the rupee, she is incurring a heavy present loss, but it is one that will prove a valuable investment. No country whose currency is on a wrong basis can be in a flourishing financial condition, and these difficulties act and react upon her trade and find their effects in every relation of life. But it is not upon India alone that we must look for the effects of this move. The effect of her adherence to a gold standard ought to shatter once and forever the hopes and theories of the bimetallists. It was only because they alleged that bimetallism would help the finances of India, that sensible people ever listened to the voice of the charmer, and allowed themselves to entertain the idea that fictitious value could be given to a too common substance by legislation.

The importance of the move is seen by the fact that the price of the rupee instantly rose 3d per cent, while silver fell to a proportionate extent. It is to its effect upon the artificial state of things that our attention must now be directed. This fall of 4 per cent. in the price of silver is in itself a great loss to the United States Treasury, when it is remembered what an enormous stock in coin and in bullion has been accumulated by the Government. We shall see by this if it be not now forced upon the United States to do

something, and that quickly, to put her finances upon a sound basis.

The price fixed for the rupee seems to us an excellent one. In the first place, and as a minor point, it makes the anna practically of the same value as the British penny—a little move to facilitate international transactions. On more important grounds it is well, because it puts the transition at a price which does not seriously diminish the present value of the hoarded silver in the hands of native Indians, whilst at the same time it is not high enough to bring about any sudden and serious rise in the exchange which might give an unnecessary shock to the trade of the country. One quotation from the Committee's report may be made, for it tends to show that the change is not so counter to the instincts and traditions of the people after all. After pointing out that the alteration will not change the nature of the currency in the hands of the people, because the silver coinage will, of course, still circulate as before, it is remarked that "gold has never been entirely out of use in India. It is true that silver has for the last 30 or 40 years been more exclusively used than in many of the countries referred to (these were countries having a regular gold standard). But though gold coins have not been in use as legal tender, and no fixed ratio has been established between gold and silver coins, there is no part of India in which gold coins are not procurable, and well known and recognised as a form of money; the value of the chief gold coins being entered in the prices current."

In conclusion we may confidently assert that the Committee has shown the practical sense and knowledge of the condition and habits of the people which might have been expected from its constitution. So great a change cannot take place without some dislocations of trade, and some cases of individual hardship. But the change has been effected promptly, and thus its effects have been minimised, whilst even for the sake of India we have not to swallow any economical hercules, or let ourselves be persuaded into taking steps which, whilst possibly benefiting her, would aid others more, and injure ourselves most of all—perhaps to an extent which might have endangered our position as the bankers of the world.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

PATTI'S VANITY.

Considerable gossip has been created in Paris by the appearance of Impresario Schurmann's book (published by MM. Tresse & Stock), which deals chiefly with anecdotes about Adelina Patti. Some of the stories are in questionable taste. Others, however, like the following, are characteristic of the great *prima donna* and are amusing.

"When the company which M. Schurmann was piloting was about to start for Bucharest, Mme. Patti absolutely refused to proceed to that place, on account of the severe cold weather and deep snow. What was Mr. Schurmann to do? All the seats in the theatre at Bucharest had been sold in advance. Suddenly a thought struck him. He wrote to his agent-in-advance thus: "Send me by return a telegram in the following terms: 'The Italian and Roumanian nobility here are preparing a splendid reception for the arrival of Mme. Patti. The Ministry will be represented. Sleighs, torches and music. Telegraph the hour of your arrival!' The faithful deputy obeyed his instructions. Let M. Schurmann continue the tale. On reading the telegram the *diva* flushed with pleasure.

"'These people,' said she, 'are charming. When do we start?' 'To-morrow morning, since you wish it.'

"In the evening we alighted from the train at Bucharest. On the platform stood sixty gentlemen in line, calm and silent, all in full dress. The torches blazed, the flags waved, flowers fell in profusion, and the band played the national airs.

"'Welcome, madam, in the name of the nobility,' exclaimed an elderly gentleman in Italian.

"Mme. Patti thanked him with tears of emotion and gratitude in her eyes, got into a sleigh amid a roar of cheering, and, escorted by her sixty admirers all in full dress, made her triumphal entry into Bucharest.

"At the door of the hotel while the *vivas* redoubled in force, I asked my agent-in-advance to follow me inside.

"'Impossible,' he whispered.

"'Why?'

"'I am watching my dress suits. If I don't mind they will be off with—'

"'Whom?'

"These gentlemen. You ordered a numerous and select deputation. I engaged all the chimney-sweepers and Italian masons of the town at two francs a head. The hire of the dress suits at five francs each, with the cost of the white ties and the gloves, comes altogether to 320 francs.'

"I almost felt inclined to cry 'That's a mere nothing,' and to double his salary."

"THE LADY OF MALTA."

It is asserted, apparently with good authority, that the hesitation of the Duke of York to marry the fiancée of his deceased brother was not due to regret over Clarence's death nor to special dislike of the Princess. The Duke of York has been a man for some years. Born in 1865, and not expecting to be king, he has lived a free life, and it is now believed that he has been married for several years. His wife is said to be member of the Roman Catholic church, and several children are witness to their union. The marriage with the mother of these children is declared to have been legally performed by a minister of the wife's church. That the Prince should have kept it secret requires no explanation. The Queen is bitterly hostile to the creed of her earlier ancestors, and it is unconstitutional for the reigning house to intermarry with Roman Catholics.

When the problem of the succession of the crown took on the unexpected aspect caused by the death of the first born of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the celibacy of George was assumed and the woman the Queen had chosen to be mother of the heir of the crown was coolly transferred from one brother to the next in line with no more respect for natural affection than if the two were not possessed of the ordinary attributes of human beings. When the secret marriage of the Duke of York was admitted, presumably by himself, and in order to avoid an alliance that would disclose as well as degrade the wife and children already his, the exigencies of the dynasty are reported as settling all subordinate questions. As heir to the throne, George could not marry a Roman Catholic. To do so would be equivalent to abdication. Under the act of settlement by which the present house was seated on the throne of Great Britain, the succession is entailed to Protestants exclusively, and George was thus placed in an unprecedented situation.

There was one way only out of the difficulty. That was to stigmatize his legal marriage as morganatic. This is what appears to have been done. Under an ancient and base Teutonic custom, princes and princesses marrying beneath their station, or without consent of the head of the state, surrender all claims to the legal rights vested in their rank. In Europe, especially in Germany and Austria, the head of the state, whether imperial or petty, has generally conferred titles and sometimes fortune on the persons thus brought into "blooded" families, but the morganatic marriage among Teutonic people has been contracted as a rule for the purpose of replenishing exhausted purses, tradesmen's daughters or rich actresses being the favorite prey of the aristocratic adventurer. In the case of the present house of Great Britain the Queen has always been reported as setting her face resolutely against the morganatic relation, which must be an overstatement, as the Princess May comes of morganatic stock and the nearest kinsmen of the Queen have lived in that relation. It is true that she never recognised any of their children, but probably winked at pensions provided for them in the Army and Civil Service.

If there be a legal wife of George, as the rumor of the "Lady of Malta"—her former reported home giving her this title—warrants the public in thinking there is, the case more resembles that of George the Fourth and Mrs. Fitzherbert than the ordinary morganatic connection. For Mrs. Fitzherbert was wedded by the then Prince of Wales for her beauty, and she was better fit to sit as Queen of England than many of the women who have been in its line. That he really loved her was shown by his return to her after separation from the Princess Caroline. Mrs. Fitzherbert was intelligible to be queen; she married the Prince privately, knowing that she could not be queen. The "Lady of Malta" married Prince George believing, as he believed, that he would never be king. The gossip may have slight foundation. That there was, however, a material barrier of some kind deferring the marriage of the Prince with his new bride has been obvious. —*Chicago Herald.*

THE "WILD-CAT" COLUMN.

Wages in Australia are fast on their way to £1 a week. In fact, they have, in a lot of cases, more than got there already.

* * *

Once more, how about that £20,000 missing from the *debris* of the Imperial Bank? It must have gone somewhere, even if the cat took it.

* * *

The Bank of New Zealand's liabilities in Australia—fixed deposits, current accounts, and notes—amounted, at the end of June, to £393,588, and its available cash to £256,161, or over 65 per cent.

* * *

The Broken Hill Proprietary is the greatest silver mine in the world. In 1887, its silver cost 2s. 2d. an oz. to produce, and last year it cost 1s. 8d. Its lead cost per pound a little over 1d. in 1887, and now it costs about a halfpenny.

* * *

The average price paid for public crushing, on Ballarat and Bendigo, is 5s a ton. Five-head batteries can be hired from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per hour. At 5s. a ton 20 head of stamps will return about 50 per cent. profit. In N.S.W. the average cost is over 10s., chiefly because batteries are not only small but the heads are, as a rule, ridiculously light.

* * *

Some sensation has been caused by the not unexpected issue of criminal summonses charging the late officials of the Sydney Imperial Land, Building, and Deposit Co., with conspiring to misrepresent the company's affairs. This case will, amongst other things, draw attention to the stipendiary connection of certain Government servants with public companies.

* * *

Cabled that the books of Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, show the Co.'s advances to be £3,410,000, divided among 154 accounts!—the 10 largest whereof averaged £149,000! One "big" man, not unknown in the mining world, is liable, in one way and another, for £450,000 calls. The screwing of the shareholders in this colossal firm will spread death and destruction around.

* * *

The second largest silver mine, in point of output, is the Huanchaca, of Bolivia. Its silver costs 1s. 9d. an oz. to produce, and its output is nearly 7,000,000 ozs. per year. In 15 years it has paid over £3,000,000 in dividends and has returned over £10,000,000 of silver. Its president lately said that, anticipating a further decrease in silver value, the owners were arranging to work at a profit even if silver fell to 1s. 9d.

* * *

That fine, fat monopoly, the Australian (Sydney) Gas Co., reduces gas to 5s. per 1000 from 1st September. The electric light has to be reckoned with shortly. It will be interesting, by the way, to watch in N.S.W. Council the fencing between the Gas Co. and the syndicate which is grabbing the Colo Valley and Grose water rights to generate electricity. Or rather, the syndicate doesn't specially want to generate anything but a company, and shares, and cash.

* * *

The old alluvial diggings throughout Australia are being fossicked as they never were fossicked before. Thousands of diggers are prospecting for want of better employment. Of course they won't average wages, but a few big nuggets, rich patches, and pockets will be found for a certainty. At Woods Point, Vic., last week, one man got 250 ozs. in half-an-hour. Remembering the character of the old Woods Point diggings, it would be safe to say that he is not likely to get another 250 ozs. in half a year.

* * *

It is said that at least 40 members of the Victorian Legislature would jump upon their hats for joy if William Simpson were safely dead and buried—or "squared." Fat Man's emissaries are alleged to be strewing the daily walks of Simpson with banana-skins and orange-peel, and they report on his state of health like so many touts engaged watching a "dangerous" horse for the book-makers. The worst of it is that Simpson flourishes on the bitter hatred of the bank-gang, and accepts the banana-skins as personal compliments.

* * *

When silver fell to 3s. 3d. an oz., newspaper men interviewed the great Australian authority on the subject—Manager Howell, of Broken Hill. He was sorry, but not surprised; confident, if not cheerful. It would mean that many low-grade mines would close, and would then cause silver to be firm. Anyhow, the Proprietary could work at a profit even if silver fell to 2s. 6d. When it slumped to 2s. 9d., Howell again came up smiling with the assurance that the mine can be worked at 2s. *The* silver mine of the world will probably continue to pour out its ton of silver every day; but should silver stand at, say, 2s. 6d., nearly every other Australian mine, now at work, will go to sleep.

* * *

As it is, the gold mining industry of Australia is more progressive than any other. This is not brought about by rushes or rich reef discoveries, but is the outcome of a determination to look for gold. The financial collapse has disheartened many, but has made a greater number desperate. Any man in good health can look for gold, and every other avenue of industry is overstocked; hence we have tradesmen, doctors, lawyers, journalists, actors, agents, engineers, and men of every other walk in life digging for gold. Best of all, market mining, as formerly conducted, is dead, with no present hope of resurrection; the professional director is no longer required, the promoter has sneaked off, and only a few remnants of the all-round boomster are to be seen in Pitt and Collins streets, to be recognised by their alcoholicness and the seedy condition of their pants. Under these circumstances gold-mining will go ahead.

* * *

An elegant assortment of "wires" sent by a Melbourne legal manager to a mining manager, and produced in the course of a law case, last week:—

"Jan. 21, 1893.—Wire news any further developments water crushing. Keep things alive."

"Jan. 24, 1893.—Telegraph any further encouragement, help greatly stirring shares come forward."

"Jan. 25, 1893.—Crush speedy possible; finances come right; large remittance next Tuesday; wire encouragement."

"Jan. 25, 1893.—Telegraph encouraging news, separate wire from other."

"Jan. 27, 1893.—Telegraph encouraging report re water crushing levels; great success follow."

"Feb. 7, 1893.—Some enthusiasm in reply would just revive and means success."

"Feb. 7, 1893.—Wire report for publication. Assist me getting shareholders come forward."

And yet people who were never down a mine in their life, *will* read and take notice of managers' reports, and *will* speculate in mining shares.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the *two are combined*, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. —[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"PROTOS,"

Captain H. Johannsen, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [942

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [945

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamer

"KONG BENG,"

Captain J. B. Jackson, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [944

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE,"

Captain Sarchet, is due here on 1st proximo, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [943

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [941

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW,

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [939

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1891.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, one month	$70 to 80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	120.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [907

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389

STAG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that the above Popular Hotel is now RE-OPENED for BOARDERS.

The STAG HOTEL has 16 Cool and well ventilated Bed-rooms, fitted with Douche and Shower Spray Baths and every convenience.

Having TWO BARS, Upper and Lower, also a First-class BILLIARD ROOM, visitors will find the Accommodation all that can be desired. The Billiard Table is an excellent one, and only the best Liquors are kept. First-class *Cuisine.*

BOARDERS by the Day, Month or Year on moderate terms.

Application for same to be made to

L. C. AIREY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [933

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

JOHN C. FOSTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [27

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28

KAIKATEI HOTEL, KOWAKI-DANI, HAKONE, JAPAN.

SEVEN hundred feet above Miyanoshita, picturesquely situated on the Hakone hills, enjoying a Cool Breeze throughout the Summer months, and commanding the Finest Scenery in the district.

Excellent Accommodation for VISITORS, including private suites of rooms, HOT MINERAL BATHS and WATERS (highly recommended by the Medical Faculty), a First-class *Cuisine*, good attendance, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, &c., &c.

Charges strictly moderate.

Y. HOSHINO,
891] Proprietor.

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, *via* NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For terms and particulars, apply to

Miss A. HUGHES,
419] Manageress.

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
890] Proprietor.

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CARMICHAEL & Co., Ld.

HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS $50 and upwards, ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893. [52

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,
$75 PER MONTH
for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Peddar Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board
$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [587

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast$0.50
Tiffin$0 75
Dinner$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36

DR. KNORR'S *LION BRAND* ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [406

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [890

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR,
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.
Manila, 13th March, 1893. [338

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JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
774] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [928

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [110

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [693

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.
ROOMS in College Chambers.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893. [63

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BURNBRAE," Glenealy.
"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.
"NORMAN COTTAGE," Robinson Road.
No. 4, RIPON TERRACE—Bonham Road.
Nos. 2, 8 and 9, CHANCERY LANE.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street.
FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.
Nos. 6 & 14, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Nos. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magazine Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [862

For Sale.

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[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1893.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

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PARIS and LONDON ... } Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 30th January, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOW READY!

THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT of the "BOKHARA" DISASTER

With all Particulars, Reports of Interviews with SURVIVORS, the Cruise of the *Thales*, official reports of the Chief Officer, the *Ancona*, and the *Porpoise*, the MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY and its FINDING, experiences of other Steamers in the same Typhoon, the *Normans* disaster, &c., &c.

(All carefully Revised and Edited),

NOW READY.

THIS IS THE ONLY COMPLETE REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Orders should be sent in to

THE MANAGER
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1892.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—85 per cent., prem., ex. div., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.10 paid up,—60 per cent. dis., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders shares, $130 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—50 cents, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares, £20, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$82 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$49½ per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 110 per share, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$112 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—$60, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$210 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$26 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$25 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$35 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$17 per share, sales and buyers.
Honokong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$4½ per share, sellers.
Punjom Mining Co.—$4 per share, sales and sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.
The Belmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents, per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$65 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$5½ per share, sales and sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—*nix.*
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$160 per share, old shares, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$32½ sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$10 per share, buyers.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$6¼ per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$51 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$8 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$35 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$85 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$66 per share, ex. div., sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited $18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—50 cents, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$3 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$15 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$67½ per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/6
Bank Bills, on demand 2/6 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...2/6 3/16
Credits at 4 months' sight.....2/6 5/16
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/6 7/16
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.18
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.25
ON INDIA:—
T. T. 198½
On Demand 199
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen.	Mr. E. Mathieu.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Andrews.	Mr. Bourgouin-Meiffre.
	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. H. S. Cooke.	Mr. D. Palumbo.
Mr. F. E. Corny.	Mrs. F. W. Phillips.
Mr. H. Crombie.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. J. B. Cunliffe.	Mr. J. Shirafuji.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.	Mr., Mrs. & Miss Sloan.
Mr. T. Fujimoto.	Mr. C. Sone.
Mr. A. Garwood.	Mr. E. Sutcliffe.
Mr. H. Gittins.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.	Mr. V. Kofod.
Mrs. Cobman.	Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
Mr. A. Cumming.	Mr. MacLean.
Mr. F. Deacon.	Mr. Medhurst.
Mrs. Dickie and child.	Mr. W. Ramsay.
Mr. F. East.	Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Mr. E. Faber.	Mr. A. E. Skeels.
Mr. S. Forsyth.	Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. A. S. Gubbay.	Mr. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Thos. Howard.	Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rosetta*, with the outward-English mail, left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *viâ* Yokohama, on the 10th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *viâ* Yokohama, on the 19th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, left Kobe on the 22nd instant (midnight) for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 29th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Kriemhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Laertes* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from London, left Bombay on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moyune*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 9th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left London for this port on the 20th instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23rd August, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Tokyo	29.92	...	...	SW	6	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.82	83	71	N	3	c	...
Foochow	29.76	92	68	SE	1	c	...
Amoy	29.70	82	70	SE	3	c	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.78	88	...	S	3	c	...
Canton	29.73	91	...	SE	1	c	...
Hongkong	29.74	86	77	ENE	1	c	...
Victoria Peak		...	...	SE	2	c	...
Gap Rock	29.75	...	...	SE	3	c	...
Macao	29.76	86	84	SE	1	c	...
Holhow	29.79	82	...	NNE	2	c	...
Halphong	29.72	83	91	...	0	c	...
Bolinao	29.71	87	84	WNW	2	c	...
Manila	29.73	79	91	E	1	c	...
Cape St. James	29.78	...	...	SW	3	c	...

24th August, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai		...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow	29.87	84	96	NE	1	c	...
Amoy	29.79	85	79	NE	2	c	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.82	84	...	ENE	1	c	0.8
Canton	29.81	92	69	E	1	c	...
Hongkong	29.83	87	83	E	2	c	0.16
Victoria Peak		...	...	ESE	2	c	...
Gap Rock	29.82	...	...	NNE	3	...	...
Macao		...	...	...	...	...	...
Holhow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Halphong	29.75	92	91	...	...	...	...
Bolinao	29.79	86	80	E	2	b	0.16
Manila		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.87	...	...	SW	3	c	...

24th, 10.40 a.m. Barometer steady. Gradients slight for north-east winds. Sea smooth. Weather fine to showery.

a—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. b—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. c—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. d—Direction of the wind to two points. e—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. f—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, r Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, or Dew wet. g—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. C. FICO, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 24th August, 1893.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.82	29.75
Temperature	86	83	84
Humidity	77	83	79
Direction of wind	ENE	E	E
Force	1	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	0.14	—

Highest open air temperature on the 23rd.....87
Lowest open air temperature on the 23rd.....77

F. C. FICO, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 24th August, 1893.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.83
Barometer—1 p.m. 29.80
Barometer—4 p.m. 29.78
Thermometer—9 a.m. 84
Thermometer—1 p.m. 85
Thermometer—4 p.m. 85
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) 82
Therm.meter—1 p.m. (do) 82
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do) 80
Thermometer—Maximum 85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 82

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

TELLUS, Norwegian steamer, 1,639, J. Amundsen, 24th August,—Kutchinotzu 18th August, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PIOMY, British gunboat, 755, Captain H. A. Phillips, 24th Aug.,—Bangkok, and Saigon 12th August.
CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 24th August,—Saigon 20th August, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, George Anderson, 24th August,—Bangkok 16th August, and Koh-si-chang 18th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 731, Pankow, 24th August,—Kobe 18th August, Sugar.—Melchers & Co.
THALES, British steamer, 820, A. Hodgins, 24th August,—Taiwanfoo 20th August, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General.—D. Lapralk & Co.
CHING-PING, Chinese steamer, 524, C. H. Crowlie, August,—Tientsin 17th August, General.—C. E. & M. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Spondilus, British steamer, for Singapore.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hollow, &c.
Phra Chom Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
Benlawers, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.
Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Kesmun, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Argyll, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

August 23rd, *Melbourne*, French steamer, for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
August 23rd, *Ly-ee-moon*, British steamer, for Canton.
August 23rd, *Kwangtse*, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
August 23rd, *Peiyang*, German steamer, for Canton.
August 23rd, *Zafiro*, British steamer, for Amoy and Manila.
August 24th, *Phra Chom Klao*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
August 24th, *Kesmun*, British str., for Singapore and London.
August 24th, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui.
August 24th, *Bombay*, British str., for Singapore and London.
August 24th, *Daphne*, British str., for Yokohama and Kobe.
August 24th, *Fookstang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 24th, *Benlawers*, British str., for Kobe and Yokohama.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Tellus*, from Kutchinotzu.—1 European.
Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, &c.—21 Chinese.
Per *China*, from Saigon.—245 Chinese.
Per *Thales*, from Taiwanfoo, &c.—160 Chinese.
Per *Ching-ping*, from Tientsin.—1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila.—Mr. G. F. Armstrong and infant.
Per *Chelydra*, for Calcutta.—Captain and Mrs. G. J. Younghusband.
Per *Bombay*, for Singapore.—Mr. Reed. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dakin.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Pigmy* reports that she left Bangkok on the 12th instant. Had fair monsoon throughout.

The Chinese steamship *Ching-ping* reports that she left Tientsin on the 17th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Nierstein* reports that she left Kobe on the 18th instant. Had fine clear weather with chiefly light northerly breeze.

The British steamship *Devawongse* reports that she left Bangkok on the 16th instant, and Koh-si-chang on the 18th. Had light to moderate variable winds, calm sea and fine weather.

The British steamship *Thales* reports that she left Taiwanfoo on the 20th instant, Amoy on the 21st, and Swatow on the 23rd. From Taiwanfoo to Amoy had light north-westerly winds with smooth sea and fine clear weather. From Amoy to Swatow had light south-west airs with calm sea and clear weather. From Swatow to port had moderate north and north-westerly winds and clear weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Halphong.—Per *Ask* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Sydney and Melbourne.—Per *Changsha* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Halphong.—Per *Saigon* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Peru* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 12.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Canton* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma.—Per *Victoria* on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Bombay.—Per *Ravenna* on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

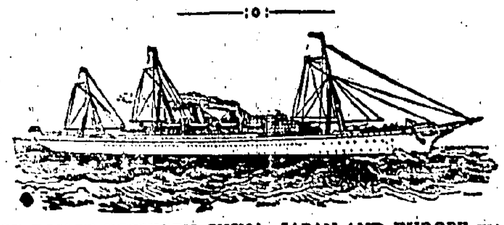
AGAMEMNON, British steamer, 1,491, Williams, 22nd August,—Singapore 16th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
ALWINE, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 23rd August,—Pakhoi 20th August, and Hollow 22nd, General.—Wieler & Co.
ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,100, James Thom, 4th August,—Swatow 3rd August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ARGYLL, British steamer, 1,887, Williamson, 23rd August,—Amoy 22nd August, Tea.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ASK, Danish steamer, 592, Revsbeck, 23rd August,—Pakhoi 21st August, and Hollow 22nd, General.—A. R. Marty.
BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 19th July,—Bangkok 13th July, Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
CANTON, British steamer, 2,044, C. L. W. Field, 22nd August,—London 8th July, Bombay 5th August, and Singapore 17th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,486, J. G. Dowward, 15th August,—Foochow 13th August, Tea.—Gilman & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac,—Hongkong Government tender.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 20th August,—Foochow 17th August, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Lapralk & Co.
HANOI, French steamer, 738, E. Monteilus, 18th August,—Haiphong 16th August, General.—A. R. Marty.
INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,003, Schiffer, 11th July,—Maritimes 15th June, General.—Wieler & Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, J. Jacobson, 22nd August,—Bangkok 16th Aug., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, B. Blanke, 20th August,—Yokohama 11th August, Kobe 14th, and Nagasaki 16th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
PERU, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 15th August,—San Francisco 22nd July, and Yokohama 17th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 14th March,—Saigon 9th March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PROTOS, German steamer, 1,150, H. Johannsen, 20th August,—Bangkok 14th August, Rice.—Wieler & Co.
RIO, German steamer, 1,179, C. H. Davidsen, 23rd August,—Sourabaya, and Singapore 16th August, Timber.—Wieler & Co.
SAIGON, French steamer, 674, Zoccola, 19th August,—Saigon 15th August, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
TORRIDON, British steamer, 1,109, John Byron, 31st July,—Kutchinotzu 25th July, General.—John Andrew.
VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Panton, R.N.R., 10th August,—Tacoma 22nd July, Victoria, B.C., 23rd, Yokohama 10th Aug., Kobe 12th, and Kutchinotzu 15th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 767, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.,—Hamburg 22nd April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
ASSYRIA, British bark, 1,148, H. W. Dunlp, 5th July,—Singapore 17th June, Timber.—Master.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 654, G. Koch, 29th July,—Bangkok 15th July, Teakwood.—Hing Lee.
EMILIE, German bark, 948, H. Schutt, 21st July.—Haiphong 9th July, Ballast.—Captain.
FOOHING SUY, Hawaiian bark, 980, Mahany, 20th July,—New York 5th April, Oil.—Shewan & Co.
GALVESTON, German bark, 679, H. Jakobsen, 22nd July,—from Tientsin, Bone.—Butterfield & Swire.
GEORGE STETSON, American bark, 1,878, E. S. Murphy, 6th August,—New York 12th April, Kerosene Oil.—Captain.
HENRY FAILING, American ship, 1,879, G. Merriman, 15th June,—San Francisco 30th April, Oil.—Master.
LUCY A. NICKELS, American bark, 1,330, C. M. Nichols, 3rd Aug.,—New York 6th March, Kerosene Oil.—Melchers & Co.
NAM SHUN SING, Chinese 3-masted sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August,—Saigon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Kee & Co.
SOMALI, British 4-masted ship, 3,332, D. Morgan, 17th May,—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.
TARAPACA, British bark, 445, H. Kennett, 7th August,—Sandakan (Borneo), 22nd July, Timber.—Captain.

Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893.  1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA 6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 6th September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....6,000 „ WEDNESDAY, 4th October.
EMPRESS OF CHINA 6,000 „ WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, $75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1893. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Saturday, 26th August.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) } Thursday, 14th Sept.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Thursday, 5th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 26th Aug., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their ourney at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havvana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [1

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1885. [1

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Thursday, 28th Sept.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Thursday, 26th Oct.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their ourney at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1893. [2

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [376

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [30

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [31

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